

lessly stamped out." He boasts "We have now no party in dealing with offenders and have hunted down without mercy every wrong doer in the service of the nation whom it was possible by the utmost vigilance to detect."

On the question of imperialism Mr. Roosevelt charges that the democrats have occupied three entirely different positions within fifty days. He makes this charge because in the democratic platform they declared for independence, while Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, referred to "self-government," and that "still later, the self-government promise was recanted and independence at some future time was promised in its place." Mr. Roosevelt asks: "Which is the promise they really intend to keep?" He charges that the democrats "do not know their own minds, and no one can tell how long they would keep of the same mind should they by any chance come to a working agreement among themselves." Mr. Roosevelt insists that it will not be wise to promise the Filipinos independence because they will expect independence, not in the remote future, for their descendants; but immediately for themselves, and he adds that if the promise thus made is not immediately fulfilled they will not again trust to American faith; and it would be indeed a wicked thing to deceive them in such fashion. He says that if such a promise were to take effect only in the distant future the Filipinos would be thrown into confusion and instead of continuing to endeavor to fit themselves for moral and material advancement in the present, they would abandon all effort at progress; and begin factional intrigues for future power." He charges that the democrats have no real intention of putting their promise into effect and says that

if they should carry out the promise it would be "a frightful calamity to the Filipinos themselves and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Mr. Roosevelt says that under republican administration the present policy will be adhered to.

He concludes his letter in these words: "There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now carrying out, which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon. If our opponents should come in and should not reverse our policies, then they would be branded with the brand of broken faith, of false promise, of insincerity in word and deed; and no man can work to the advantage of the nation with such a brand clinging to him. If, on the other hand they should come in and reverse any or all of our policies, by just so much would the nation as a whole be damaged. Alike as lawmakers and as administrators of the law we have endeavored to do our duty in the interest of the people as a whole. We make our appeal to no class and to no section, but to all good citizens, in whatever part of the land they dwell, and whatever may be their occupation or worldly condition. We have striven both for civic righteousness and for national greatness; and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to the law; our government is a government of orderly liberty equally alien to tyranny and to anarchy; and its foundation-stone is the observance of the law, alike by the people and by the public servants. We hold ever before us as the all-important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout the world; of peace, which comes only by doing justice."

## The Editors Call on Judge Parker

Two hundred democratic editors called upon Judge Parker at Rosemount on September 8. Charles W. Knapp of the St. Louis Republic, speaking for the editors addressed the candidate in very complimentary terms. Judge Parker replied as follows:

"It is indeed a great pleasure to welcome to Rosemount this body of representatives of the great American press, one of the mighty forces in the upbuilding and strengthening of a sturdy American citizenship. You have been in conference to the end that your work in this campaign may be as effective as possible. Organized effort and concerted action must always increase the effectiveness of the common endeavor of many hands.

"The leaders who have made a thoroughfare through history down which in all the centuries their fame will march with great strides, have all been men who, though unmoved by hasty expression of the hurried judgment of the people, were yet guided in all their public acts by the knowledge of what the deliberate and mature judgment of the people would be. So the great papers are those which anticipate the careful judgment of the majority. The great tribunal of the American people may be implicitly relied on to decide all questions with unerring and exact justice when all the evidence is in and deliberation had, and those who would hold place as leaders of the people must be so thoroughly American, so discreet, so farsighted, and so sure of the pulse of the people as to discern the course public opinion will take.

"Though the instant judgment of the people may be often at fault, the ripe and final decision is always for the right. And the part of leadership is to know the right, and to honestly, patriotically, fearlessly and zealously

advocate it. Just as long as the press can discern and lead the unhurried and well-considered judgment of the people, so long will its power grow mightily, and so long will it hold its place in the front rank of the unfaltering and vigorous march of national progress. To the upbuilding of the power of the press and to the best use of that power you have devoted yourselves.

"There are questions of great import to be passed upon by the people in November, questions that it will be your duty, and therefore, I am sure, your pleasure, as well, to present honestly and so clearly that the people will understand them.

"I shall not take up your time, however, with any reference to the great issues upon which our party, through its platform and candidates confidently appeal to the people for indorsement, but crave your indulgence while I briefly refer to a single feature of the platform of the republican party.

"That platform opens with a declaration of that party's many years of control of the government, coupled with the assertion that it has displayed a high capacity for rule and government, which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.

"This challenge to a comparison of democratic and republican administrations since the republican party came into existence should be welcomed. Fortunately we have eight recent years of democratic administration of the executive department of the government which we will gladly compare with any similar period since 1860.

"The comparison will show that under democratic control the administrative purity of the fathers was observed

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in the conduct of the government that no one of its departments was permeated, as of late, with corruption rivaling the days of the star route frauds; that a successful effort was made to check the growth of expenditure; that it resulted in each instance in cutting down the expenses within the control of the executive department of the government below that of the preceding administrations. The comparison will show that each succeeding republican administration after 1868, increased expenses and in some instances so greatly as to indicate reckless extravagance and waste of the people's money.

"During Mr. Cleveland's first term the average annual expenditure was about \$269,000,000. For the past three years it has been about \$519,000,000. The governmental expenditure last year mounted up to \$582,000,000, which is not equalled by any year since the civil war, with the exception of the year of the Spanish war. There is an inevitable ruin to such extravagances. Instead of a surplus of the annual receipts of about \$80,000,000, which the present executive found on assuming control, there is now a deficit to be found of \$42,000,000.

"The limits of this address will not permit a further reference to the cost of administration, but it should receive careful examination at your hands. And you will be convinced that 'reform is necessary,' aye far more necessary than in 1876, in the scale of public expenses and when convinced you will do less than your duty if you fail to make the people understand it. The challenges of the republican platform permits you to compare the details, the every day life, so to speak, of the democratic administrations with both predecessor and successive administrations and you will not shrink from it.

"The sturdy honesty, marked ability and thorough devotion to principle of all those in high places during those democratic administrations may, without hesitation, be placed alongside of the qualifications of similar officials in any and all other administrations. Who, I pray you, would hesitate to compare the members of the cabinet of those years with the present one, or with any one? Is the fame of Bayard, Manning, Fairchild, Endicott, Whitney, Vilas, Dickinson, Garland, members of the 1884 cabinet, and Olney, Carlisle, Lamont, Smith, Francis, Herbert, Bissell, Wilson and Harmon, of that of 1892, dwarfed when contrasted with the cabinet officers of today? When the comparison is once completed you will be eager to ask the people which is the better. They will declare the victor in the contest between administrations to be the one which, in addition to other excellencies, saved many millions a year to the nation.

"Extravagance is running riot in federal, state and municipal governments, in spite of the well directed ef-

fort of some excellent officials. The indebtedness of municipal government is steadily piling up, bond issues are increasing and the people have not the satisfaction in many instances of a full equivalent in improvements for the money expended. And the federal government is leading in the race of great expenditures. Ere long the people will demand a reform in administrative expenses. And they will do it now if they are made to appreciate the whole truth.

"The democratic party is not a machine; it is a body of citizens who believe that on the whole its fundamental principles are best adapted to the conduct of the government.

"Among so many patriotic and intelligent men, it is inevitable that divergence of opinion as to minor questions and differences of view as to the correctness of the disposition of dead issues should be found. The party is concededly united today as to every vital article of faith which can reasonably enter into the pending canvass.

"Our adversaries are entrenched in full possession of every department of the government, and it is a mistaken policy that would drive away voters who would help to oust them. The cause can not be advanced by attacks

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